



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1870.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the times."

The scamen and mate of the Italian brig Josephine were arrested at Norfolk yesterday on the charge of robbing George W. Cole, who piloted the vessel from Baltimore, of money paid him by the Captain. Mr. Cole alleges that he only saved his life by sleeping vigilance while on the vessel. The accused parties say that nothing of the kind has occurred, and that Cole is insane.

The Holland Minister has demanded his passports from the Dictator of Venezuela, Guzman Blanco, in consequence of the seizure of a Dutch mail steamer. A more serious announcement to American merchants is that of the closing of certain Venezuelan ports by order of Blanco. Protection has been promised by Secretary Fish to American vessels trading at Maracaibo.

Suits are about to be commenced by townships along the New Jersey West Line Railroad to enforce an agreement under which half a million of dollars in bonds were given to aid the work. It is claimed the townships were to have the first mortgage on the road, notwithstanding which the company has given such mortgage for \$3,000,000 to other parties.

On Saturday morning, in Centre Market, in Baltimore, Charles Rose killed a young colored man named James Lewis, and gave himself up to the police. A suicide and several attempted murders also make up the record for the last forty-eight hours.

The city of Panama has been swept by a terrible conflagration, a large number of buildings being burned and twelve lives known to be lost. Other bodies are buried in the ruins, and there are many persons injured. This terrible disaster occurred on the 5th of June.

One thousand of the seventeen hundred national banks throughout the States have complied with the request of the second comptroller and sent in their returns, though as yet Richmond, Va., is the only city which has made complete returns.

The Saengerfest in Cincinnati and the Beethoven Festival at New York closed on Saturday. The former appears to have been a grand affair, while the latter was only a moderate success.

The quarantine war in New York, resulting, it is said from the arbitrary enactments of the Health officer, is driving vessels away from that port to others.

A test case, with regard to the right of a city to levy an annual license on certain foreign insurance companies, has been decided in St. Louis in favor of the city.

The missing steamship Henry Chauncy arrived at Aspinwall with broken machinery, and has started again for New York under convey.

Colonel Alfred L. Rives, has been recently appointed chief engineer of the Mobile and Alabama Grand Trunk railroad.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

On Saturday in the Hastings Court of the city of Richmond, David H. Parker, U. S. Marshal, responded to the rule served on him from that Court to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of Court in not obeying the writ of habeas corpus issued in the case of Patrick Woods, the assailant of Porter. Marshal Parker appeared and answered by his counsel, that he arrested Woods by the Speaker of the House of Representatives' order, and that Woods was now in the custody of the Congress at the United States Capitol, and that he requested the authority of Congress and discharged the Marshal from the rule for contempt.

The jury in the case of Jim Madison, a soldier of the U. S. army, indicted in Judge Garland's court for the murder of Mr. William P. Boley, of Campbell, returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter, and fixed the prisoner's punishment at five years in the penitentiary.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe dated yesterday says:—The military authorities have been called upon to drive the colored squatters from a farm at Ocean View. Company C, 5th Artillery, was sent over for that purpose this afternoon.

To-morrow is the day fixed for the social gathering of the merchants and other business men of the South side Virginia cities, and of Southwest Virginia and East Tennessee, at the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs.

Foreign News.

The Irish Land bill has been read a second time in the House of Lords. The Non-Conformists and Dissenters are holding public meetings in opposition to Mr. Gladstone's Educational bill. Arthur Clinton, one of the negro leaders in female clothing, died on Friday morning. Mr. Inman again ascribes the loss of the City of Boston to collision with an iceberg. Reports of the Emperor Napoleon's ill health continue. A monument is to be erected to the memory of the men who fell at the battle of Solerino. Once more the telegraph reports that discussion on the infallibility is about to commence, and predicts consequent results. A Franco-American bank is to be established on a large basis in Paris.

A dispatch from Washington says:—The Radicals in Congress are already perfecting their organization for the fall elections. Yesterday the congressional committee, composed of either one Senator or a Representative from each State met at the Capitol, with Senator Wilson as chairman. It was decided to tender the position of secretary to Thomas L. Tullock, a collector of internal revenue who was the secretary in the last presidential campaign. Rooms are to be set aside in the Capitol, clerks employed, and a general distribution of documents commenced. The list is to be passed around among the rich Senators and members, and some of the Pacific railroad rings are also expected to contribute. The Democrats are perfecting a similar committee.

We have already expressed our opinion as to all congressional interferences with the elections in the States.

COST OF A KISS.—Trial was held yesterday in the Superior Court of a suit instituted therein by Newton W. Seibert and Elizabeth his wife against John Leeson for assault. The facts in the case appear to have been that the plaintiffs were tenants of Leeson, who, upon one occasion, when the rent was due, called at the house occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Seibert, and during the absence of her husband approached Mrs. Seibert with propositions of love, kissing her hand against her will.

The jury having considered "all the circumstances," returned damages in favor of Mrs. Seibert to the amount of \$2,000.—*Balt. Gaz.*

WASHINGTON ITEMS.—The bill for the abolition of the Orphans' Court of the District was passed by Congress on Saturday. As far as Judge Purcell is concerned, "Othello's occupation's gone."

Colonel Edward S. Allen, an old and well known resident of the seventh ward died on Saturday of disease contracted in the United States service during the late war.

The Execution in King George Co.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

MONTROSS, Westmoreland county, Virginia, June 18th, 1870.—The execution of William Taylor, colored, convicted at the last May term of the County Court of King George, of the murder of Willie Jett, occurred at the Court House of that county about noon on yesterday.

A large concourse of people, estimated at from twelve to fifteen hundred, embracing many citizens from all the surrounding counties, and a considerable number from Maryland, assembled at an early hour to witness the execution.

The criminal occupied the lower North room of the jail, in company with his brother, Warner Taylor, who is also under sentence of death for participation in the same crime, but has been respite by the Governor till the 12th of August.

Through the courtesy of Sheriff Rogers, who was the prisoner in company with Captain Quinn of the Fredericksburg Lodge and his assistant Mr. Judson Boulware. The two prisoners, brothers by blood, and now brothers in blood and crime, were standing near opposite corners of the room. Warner looked more depressed and haggard than William, though the latter was now within a few short hours of his fatal and hopeless doom. I could discover no evidence of trepidation in William as he stood before me and promptly answered my questions, except a constant restless movement of the feet, after the manner of a soldier in the line, after the manner of a soldier in the line. There was no indication of excitement about his pulse, which was neither quick nor full, and beating rather below the normal standard. I found him wholly unwilling to confess the crime of which he had been convicted. He disclaimed any participation except to be present and to take some of the goods from the store. Said that the robbery had been in contemplation for several weeks, and was first suggested to him by Geo. Miller. That he stood at the edge of the public road, about twenty paces from the store door while Miller entered through the door of the counting room, which, upon call, had been opened by young Jett. While he still stood there he heard Miller strike Jett, and the latter cried out, "For the Lord's sake don't kill me—you may have everything in the store and I'll never tell you." That the light was then extinguished and that he saw his best chance to rob the store he went up and took a roll of cloth and went back home, a distance of a mile and a half. He soon afterwards returned, found Jett killed and his body lying on the floor between the counters, and George Miller filling sacks with goods. That he took some ready-made clothing, and as he was about to leave this second and last time he advised Miller to burn the store so as to hide the murder.

It will be remembered that the material points of this statement are in direct conflict with the testimony of George Miller, given in evidence at the trial of Taylor. And it will be remembered, too, that George Miller is but a boy of about sixteen, a stripling of slim and delicate frame, incapable of overpowering and murdering by physical force, unassisted, another boy of his age, though, perhaps, the latter was rather smaller. And William Taylor's statement implicates no one as an assistant to George Miller in the murder.

After our interview closed, William Taylor was removed by the Sheriff to an adjoining room of the jail, where he was left alone with Rev. Wm. F. Bain of the Southern Methodist Church, whom among many other clergymen, white and colored, who had been visiting him since his sentence, he had chosen as his spiritual adviser. He had professed, some days ago, to realize a change of heart, but declined to be baptized, and had been told that he had been baptized, and his experience was much more satisfactory.

At 11 o'clock, by request, Rev. Mr. Bain delivered a funeral discourse from the text, "Prepare to meet thy God," preceded by prayer and singing, the hymn commencing, "And must I be to judgment brought." After sermon, Rev. John Fleming, colored, who had been admitted with some others to the small guarded enclosure in front of the jail, delivered a few very appropriate remarks to the crowd, addressing himself more especially to his "brethren of the African tribe," as he termed them. He exhorted them to cultivate habits of honesty and sobriety, to seek by every means in their power, now that their privileges had been enlarged and their opportunities increased, to elevate the character of their race, and by a studious avoidance of crime and sin of every sort, to show to the world that they have the capacity of appreciating and of properly enjoying the great boon of liberty which has been awarded them. He impressed them with the dignity and majesty of the civil as well as of the moral law and their obligation to submit equally to the requirements of both. He spoke of the prisoner who was about to meet his doom, as a murderer, who had dared in defiance of the laws of God and man, to take the life of his fellow and as such had justly forfeited his own.

Rev. John Dunlap, colored, then followed with a few remarks, concluding the religious services with a hymn sung by the colored people, commencing, "Lord, at thy temple we appear, as happy Simon came."

The crowd then left the jail and proceeded to the place prepared for the execution. The gallows was erected in a small ravine about two hundred yards in rear of the Court House building, guarded by a slight and temporary railing enclosing a circular space of about 100 feet in diameter—the gallows located in the centre and at the lowest point of the ravine. This arrangement enabled every one of the vast crowd, without any difficulty, to witness the execution.

Into this enclosure were admitted, by special permits, about fifty persons including several reporters for the press. At half past 12 o'clock the Sheriff, attended by his guard, led the prisoner from the jail to the gallows. He walked the whole distance of several hundred yards firmly and steadily, and apparently without the slightest emotion, ascended the steps to the platform and took his seat in a chair provided for him immediately under the rope. Sheriff Rogers then read the sentence of the law to him and requested him to make any remarks he might have to make. He promptly arose and said: "I am now satisfied, and so is my minister that this work is just and right from God. My brother Warner, it is said, was there, but he was not—if he was I did not see him."

Rev. Mr. Bain offered, from the platform of the gallows, a short and appropriate prayer, the criminal meanwhile kneeling at the side of the chair, his body lying prostrate across its lap and his face buried in his hands. When again seated the Deputy Sheriff, G. W. Grigsby, confined him by bands about the ankles and by tying his hands behind him—the rope was adjusted by Sheriff Rogers—the cap drawn over the head and face, and then at 20 minutes before one o'clock the trap was sprung and William Taylor paid the penalty of his crime. The neck was broken, and after a few convulsive movements, lasting about five minutes, the body swung still and lifeless. It was allowed to hang 40 minutes, and then lowered to its coffin and sent to the burying ground of the county poor house for interment.

Notwithstanding the immense crowd and the length of time occupied in the preparation, the quiet and good order was preserved throughout. Much credit is due to Sheriff J. E. Rogers for the ample and complete police arrangements for the day, and for his prompt and vigilant action in all the details of the execution. He discharged every duty with a gravity becoming the occasion, was prompt to

check every symptom of disorder, and acted throughout as one who discharges an unpleasant duty from the promptings alone of official obligation.

LETTER FROM RICHMOND.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

RICHMOND, June 18.—The Senate was not in session to day. In the House of Delegates, the following bills were passed: Incorporating the Central Loudoun turnpike company; Incorporating the Edenton and Norfolk railroad company; Amending the charter of the Shenandoah Valley railroad company; Amending the charter of the Pamunkey Internal Improvement company; Amending the charter of Leesburg, Loudoun county; Incorporating the Union Land company; Incorporating Land Improvement company; Incorporating the Fairfax County Elevated railroad company.

House bill to incorporate the Richmond and Potomac railroad company was taken up. Pending its consideration the House adjourned. There is considerable opposition to this bill. The habeas corpus case about the Woods affair has ended and the matter been dismissed.

Letter From Richmond.

[Correspondence of the Petersburg Index.]

RICHMOND, June 18.—It is said that the Grand Jury has found a true bill against Ex-Archbishop Thomas R. Bowden for complicity in the Haunstein forgery case. When this is done, Governor Walker can make a requisition upon the Governor of New York for Bowden's arrest.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker have issued a large number of invitations for a reception at the gubernatorial mansion, Wednesday evening next.

It turns out that the "Fayman General" O'Neil, as well as O'Gloson, is an ex-resident of Richmond. About fifteen years ago he kept a circulating library on Broad street. He got a list of subscribers and "declined business," and never heard of again for years.

Seven elegant residences are in course of erection, within a few squares of each other, near Monroe Park, Franklin street, which is to become in a few years the favored portion of the city for fashionable people.

The Commissioners appointed by the Governor to receive proposals for the sale of the Virginia Penitentiary, and to investigate the probable cost of removal, and to recommend a new site, &c., are at work and would like to receive communications upon these subjects.

Albert Dempsey, the Baltimorean charged with bigamy, was this morning discharged by the Recorder, no sufficient evidence appearing to cause a further detention.

An Agricultural Fair.

To the Editor of the Alexandria Gazette:

You have frequently urged the importance of having an Agricultural Fair in this place, and would propose that the time be about the last of October next, and that Fairfax and Loudoun and other counties be cordially invited to join in the enterprise, and should the invitation be as cordially accepted, and an interest worthy of the cause taken to bring together the fine specimens of stock, grain, fruit, and the general products of these large counties, and the large collection of agricultural implements, machinery, and modern inventions that would naturally pour in from Baltimore, Washington and Alexandria, it would with proper management make one of the most successful Agricultural fairs ever held in the State of Virginia. Nature has done, and is still doing, everything that a rational being could make to make an exhibition of this kind a great success, and of the greatest benefit to the agricultural interests of this section of the State, and the adjoining counties in Maryland. And it is to be said that admirers of agricultural thrift and mechanical skill, that Alexandria will allow another year to pass without showing to the world the agricultural wealth and improvement and facilities of her country, and her good wishes and patronage of the surrounding farmers and mechanics. A little prompt attention, action, and liberality on the part of leading citizens, and the object is accomplished, and firmly established for years to come, and the benefit will far exceed the expectations of the most sanguine. Our railroads and ferry boats would be crowded to their full capacity during the continuance of the fair; consequently these avenues of travel could well afford to subscribe enough to enclose suitable grounds; add to this the many generous subscriptions from merchants and enterprising citizens, and a membership fee of one dollar each. Entrance and other usual fees will furnish a liberal sum for premiums to all competitors. Let us hear from you often through the columns of the Gazette. "Keep it before the people." Apitrate and spare not until we have an agricultural fair, a fruit canning factory, a Farmers' club, and every improvement necessary to increase the products of the soil, and in doing so you enrich the farmer, and in return the farmer will enrich your city. In a financial view, now is the accepted time—now is the day of our material salvation. Truly yours, PRO BONO PUBLICO.

MOONLIGHT IN THE TROPICS.—Mr. Coffin, in his late book, "Our New Way Round the World," thus writes of the moon's effect on a man within the tropics. He is in India:—"The moon is at its full, pouring its rays from the zenith straight down upon us, with a power that is almost unbearable as that of the sun at midday. There is no heat in its rays, but they have great effect upon the brain. The blood rushes to the head and there is a sense of fullness and pressure, which, although not attended with acute pain, is exceedingly unpleasant. We find it necessary to keep our umbrellas spread at midnight as well as at midday. It is dangerous to sleep in the moonlight in the tropics. In this country we can see new beauty in those words of the Psalmist expressive of God's care for those who love him:—"The sun shall not smite thee by day nor the moon by night."

PAT. WOODS AT WASHINGTON.—Through a private source we hear that testimony has been given in the case of Pat. Woods before the Judiciary Committee not likely to make him looked upon with much love by his inquisitors. Dr. Francis testified that Pat. was whipped Porter and Humphreys, and in a threatening manner said he wouldn't rest until he had cleaned out the whole d—d Radical party. W. R. Howie testified that he punched a hole through Porter's head, and that Porter bled like a stuck pig. A colored witness testified that Pat. first whipped Porter, knocked Humphreys down, and then made for a whole crowd of other men.—*Rich Dis.*

The Postmaster General has established a money order office at Upper Marlboro' Md.

MARRIED.—By the Rev. Dr. Berkely, at the residence of Charles Miller, Esq., Washington avenue, St. Louis, on the 31st of May, 1870, Hon. GEORGE R. WENDLING, of Shelby county, Ill., and Miss JOSEPHINE STEPHENSON, of Fauquier county, Va.

LOST—A LADY'S GOLD WATCH, in going from the Washington Ferry boat to Fairfax street. A liberal reward will be paid by leaving it with E. ROSENTHAL, Foot of Duke st. Je 20-14

SICILY LEMON SUGAR, for making, in a few minutes, a glass of delicious Lemonade. For sale by WM. F. BLOOM, 15 King street. Je 20

FRESH TOASTED AND GROUND COFFEES, constantly on hand and for sale by AVERY & DAVIDSON, 228 King st., cor. Alfred. Je 20

MEDICAL.

TO PHYSICIANS.

New York, August 16th, 1868.

Allow me to call your attention to my PREPARATION OF COMPOUND EXTRACT BUCHU. The component parts are BUCHU, LONG LEAF, CUBEBS, JUNIPER BERRIES.

MODE OF PREPARATION.—Buchu, in vacuo. Juniper Berries, by distillation, to form a fine gin. Cubebs extracted by displacement with spirits obtained from Juniper Berries; a very little sugar is used, and a small proportion of spirit. It is more palatable than any now to use.

Buchu, as prepared by Druggists, is of a dark color. It is a plant that, emits its fragrance; the action of a flame destroys this (its active principle), leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of ingredients. The Buchu, in my preparation, predominates; the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent fermentation; upon inspection, it will be found not to be a Tincture, as made in Pharmacies, nor is it a Syrup, and therefore can be used in cases where fever or inflammation exist. In this, you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of preparation.

Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that upon inspection it will meet with your approbation.

With a feeling of confidence, I am, very respectfully, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist and Druggist of 16 Years' Experience.

Firm of Powers & Weightman, Manufacturing Chemists, Ninth and Brown streets, Philadelphia.

HELMOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, for weakness arising from indigestion. The exhausted powers of Nature, which are accompanied by so many alarming symptoms, among which will be found Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Horror of Disease, or Predisposition to Evil; in fact Universal Lassitude, Prostration and inability to enter into the enjoyments of society.

The constitution, once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or insanity ensues.

HELMOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, in affections peculiar to Females, is unequalled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirous State of the Uterus, and all complaints incident to the sex, or the decline or change of life.

HELMOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH will radically exterminate from the system diseases arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure; completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copalva and Mercury, in all these diseases.

Use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU in all diseases of these organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, "immediate" in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from broken-down or delicate constitutions, procure the remedy at once. The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect the bodily health and mental powers.

All the above diseases require the aid of a Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price \$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Address H. T. HELMBOLD, Drug & Chemical Warehouse, 694 Broadway, N. Y.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD, New York, Je 20-lawd&twly

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Wanted, in exchange for Furniture, Walnut, Poplar, Oak, Maple, Birch and Cedar Logs.

JAMES H. DEVAUGHN, No. 130, King street, Alexandria, Va.

Manufacturer and Dealer in FURNITURE, Looking Glasses, Hair, Cotton Top and Hunk Mattresses, kept constantly on hand and made to order at reasonable prices. ap 30-14

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The extensive use of these watches for the last fifteen years by Railway Conductors, Engineers, and Expressmen, the most exacting of watch-wearers, has thoroughly demonstrated the strength, steadiness, durability and accuracy of the Waltham Watch. To satisfy that class in all these respects, is to decide the question as to the real value of these time-keepers.

More than 450,000 of these watches are now speaking for themselves in the pockets of the people—a proof and a guarantee of their superiority over all others.

The superior organization and great extent of the Company's Works at Waltham, enable them to produce watches at a price which renders competition futile, and those who buy any other watch, merely pay from 25 to 50 per cent more for their watches than is necessary.

We are now selling Waltham Watches at less prices in greenbacks than the gold prices before the war. There is no other manufacture of any kind in the United States of which this can be said.

These time-pieces combine every improvement that a long experience has proved of real practical use. Having had the refusal of nearly every invention in watchmaking originating in this country or in Europe, only those were finally adopted which severe testing by the most skillful artisans in our works, and long use on the part of the public, demonstrated to be essential to correct and enduring time-keeping.

Among the many improvements we would particularize: "The invention and use of a centre-pinion of peculiar construction, to prevent damage to the train by the breakage of main springs, is original with the American Watch Company, who, having had the refusal of all other contrivances, adopted Fogg's Patent pinion as being the best and faultless.

Hardened and tempered hair springs, now universally admitted by watchmakers to be the best, are used in all grades of Waltham Watches.

All Waltham Watches have dust-proof caps, protecting the movement from dust and lessening the necessity of the frequent cleaning, necessary in other watches.

Our new patent stem-winder, or keyless watch, is already a decided success and a great improvement on any stem-winding watch in the American market, and by far the cheapest watch of its quality now offered to the public. To those living in all portions of the U.S. where watchmakers do not abound, watches with the above-mentioned improvements which tend to secure accuracy, cleanliness, durability and convenience, must prove invaluable.

Every watch guaranteed by the Company. To prevent imposition, buyers should see that every watch should bear either of the following trade marks:

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For sale at retail by all respectable dealers. A descriptive circular, giving much useful information, sent to any address on application.

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Figured and Striped Grenadines. Plain, Plain and Striped Lenox. Lisle Jaconets. French Gingham.

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Call and see these goods. We are sure you can please the most fastidious. je 2 WITMER & SLAYMAKER.

FISH! FISH! FISH! Arrived, per schr. Mary Fletcher, a well selected cargo of EASTERN HERRING, consisting in part of—

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